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Mr. McDuffie's Speech.

[CONCLUDED.]

House of Representatives, Dec. 23, 1833.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

Mr. McDUFFIE resumed the Speech which he began on Thursday last, in support of his motion. When up before on this subject, he said, he had attempted to show, that the idea of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the removal of the deposites was a necessary step for the establishment of a convenient currency, as a substitute for that of the Bank of the United States, was altogether unsound and unsubstantial. He would now proceed to consider what he regarded, if true, as the only substantial ground alleged by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public funds; a ground which, if founded in fact, would be entitled to serious consideration by this House.

It had been alleged by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the unusual curtailments by the Bank of the U. States, from August to October, had produced such extensive embarrassment in the commercial community, as rendered it absolutely necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to act promptly in the business of removing the deposites, and not even wait until Congress should be in session. If this were true, (said Mr. McD.)—if it could be shown that the Bank of the U. States had pursued an unusual and unjustifiable course in the curtailment of its discounts, it would certainly be a reason of very considerable weight toward justifying even the extreme measure resorted to by the Secretary of the Treasury.

But, said he, what are the facts? We are told by the Secretary of the Treasury, that, from the 1st of August to the 1st of October, the Bank of the U. States reduced its loans to the enormous extent of between six and seven millions of dollars. Now, sir, the fact is, that the Bank, from the 1st of August to the 1st of October, reduced its discounts only to the extent of one million and ten thousand dollars. I repeat, that the discounts of the Bank (I speak technically,) were, between the dates referred to, reduced only $1,010,000 dollars; and that the whole of the reduction of the Bank loans, if you choose to apply that term also to domestic bills of exchange, was but very little more than four millions of dollars. Yet, sir, in the face of this fact, we are officially informed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the reduction of discounts by the Bank (or, to use his own peculiar language, the collections of the Bank from the community,) from the 1st of August to the 1st of October, amount to upwards of six millions of dollars! And, how, sir, is this made out? It is worth while, in order to know how to estimate the weight of these official statements, to look a little into the mode and manner in which the Treasury Department comes to its financial results. We find, then, sir, that these $6,334,000, set down as the amount of the curtailments of the Bank, are made up of the amount of the reduction of notes discounted, and bills of exchange paid; to which the Secretary of the Treasury adds the increase of the amount of public deposites in the Bank of the U. States from August to October; and the aggregate of these items is set down by the Secretary of the Treasury as the sum which the Bank has "collected from the community," in the form of a reduction of its discounts. This statement of the matter, whether considered technically or by the rules of common sense, can be regarded as nothing less than a gross attempt to impose upon the community. What are we to believe of the truth of public documents, when such statements as this are solemnly put forth from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McD. then went on to explain the true state of facts in this case: He would admit, he said for the sake of argument, (though he did not know how the fact was) that the public deposites in the Bank of the U. States had increased, within the dates referred to, to the amount of two millions of dollars. What was, in effect, the argument of the Secretary of the Treasury on this fact? Why, that the Bank of the U. States was bound in good faith to extend its discounts in proportion to the increase of the deposites. Yes, the Bank, which had been denounced for having extended its discounts too far, and having thus interfered with the politics of the country, was now denounced by the same authority for not having extended its discounts as far as it ought to have done upon the credit of the deposites! Could anything be more unjust, more capricious, more characteristic of the iron reign of despotism, than these contradictory accusations, all groundless, and refuting one another? The Directors of the Bank would have deserved to be cashiered, if they had done as the Secretary has argued that they should have done; yet here it was gravely set down, as a proof that the Bank of the U. States had produced the pressure on the commercial community, that they have curtailed their accommodations to the extent of [illegible] amount of the public money received on deposite!

The Secretary of the Treasury goes on (said Mr. McD.) and draws a very strong picture of the public distress, as a reason why he removed the deposites on the first day of October. He tells you that this unprecedented course, on the part of the Bank of the U. States, made it necessary for the State Banks also to reduce their discounts, and, by this mode of computation, makes the whole reduction of discounts from August to October, to be nine millions of dollars; and estimates that in two months more the reduction would have amounted to nineteen millions of dollars, and thus have put an end to trade, and produced extreme pressure. Mr. McD. went on to demonstrate the whole of this reasoning to be fallacious, and that the actual reduction of discounts has not been more than one eighth of the amount of the public deposites removed from the Bank; and, including domestic bills of exchange, (which he showed not to be properly reckoned with the discounted notes,) did not amount to more than half the amount taken from the means of the Bank by the removal of the deposites.—Mr. McD. referred to a statement in one of this morning's papers, which he supposed must, after what had transpired, be considered semi-official, which was about as authentic as that in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; which statement was, that the Bank of the United States had made a reduction of its discounts, since the first of August, to the *enormous* amount of twelve millions of dollars. In point of fact, Mr. McD. said, the curtailments of discounts from 1st August to this time amounted to but four and a half millions of dollars; and if to this was added the amount of reduction of domestic bills, the whole amount of reduction was but ten millions of dollars.—Let it be remembered also, said he, that not only has the Bank been deprived of the amount of the Government deposites, but it has also been subjected in the intervening time, to all inconveniences resulting from the general panic which this measure of removing the deposites has produced in the community. Against the consequences of this panic, common prudence required the Bank to protect itself, and its officers would have been faithless to their duty, if it had not done so.

Mr. McD. went on to animadvert upon and refute other of the arguments of the Secretary of the Treasury against the continuation of the public deposites in the Bank. He particularly referred to, and ridiculed the charge that the Bank increased its specie within two months, to the amount of 639,760 dollars, which sum, the Secretary believes, was chiefly drawn from the State Banks;' whereas the fact appears, in the very same paragraph of the report, that instead of drawing specie from the State Banks, as the Secretary says he *believes* it to have done, the *balances due* from those very Banks had been suffered to *increase* within the same two months, from $368,069 to $2,288,000. These were the facts, directly in the teeth of the Secretary of the Treasury's inferences. But, Mr. McD. said, even if the facts were true which the Secretary alleges; even if the curtailment of its discounts by the Bank had been much greater than it is; and even if all the suffering of the country had resulted from these curtailments by the Bank, the Executive Government of the U. States, and not the Bank of the U. States, was responsible therefor, to the people of this country. And Mr. McD. confessed that he had never in his life met with a more unfair, uncandid, and Jesuitical argument than that of the Secretary of the Treasury, intended to throw the odium of the public suffering on the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. McD. referred especially to a passage in the Secretary's Report, which he read, as follows: "The capacity of the Bank, therefore, at this time, to afford facilities to commerce, was not only equal, but greatly superior to what had been for some time before; and the nature of the inquiry made of the State Banks, confined as it was to the four principal commercial cities, showed that the immediate withdrawal of the entire deposites from the bank, so as to distress it, was not contemplated. And if any apprehensions to the contrary were felt by the Bank, an inquiry at this Department would no doubt have been promptly and satisfactorily answered. [I wonder, said Mr. McD. *who* would have answered it.] And certainly it was the duty of the Bank, [Here, sir, is the nice question for casuists,] before it adopted a course oppressive to the country, to be sure of the ground on which it acted. It can never be justified for inflicting a public injury, by alleging mistaken opinions of its own, when the means of obtaining information, absolutely certain, were so obviously within its reach."

Now, Sir, did the Secretary suppose that we have forgotten the Executive Manifesto of September last? Did he suppose that we have so soon forgotten that the President, one higher in authority than him, had declared, that, on the 1st day of October, at farthest, or sooner, if the arrangements could be made, the deposites should be removed? Was not the Bank found to give credit to that statement? and yet, Sir, we are told the Bank might have come to the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject? Why, Sir, *who* was Secretary of the [illegible] still Secretary of the Treasury; and what sort of information could he have given on the subject? What did he know of the movements of the Government, more than was known to the Public? The whole movement of the Government, on this occasion, was such as to make it the duty of the Bank to consider the proposed measure of removing the deposites as already adopted. Yet, Sir, when the Executive has brought this great calamity upon the community, and finds the cry of public distress coming back upon him in tones of thunder, his Secretary turns round and says, it was not I that did it; 'tis the bank—that monster—that heartless tyrant, the Bank, that has done all this, without necessity, and in gratification of purely vindictive feelings. It is in vain, Sir, for the Government to produce a state of public suffering, as it has done, and then turn round and attempt to make the Bank responsible for injustice and tyranny all its own.

Mr. McD. then proceeded to answer another of the charges against the Bank, viz. that of having made discounts by the agency of an Exchange Committee, consisting of less than seven members. He shewed that this arrangement was as old as the administration of Mr. Cheves, and that it did not at all conflict with the provision of the charter which requires seven members to constitute a quorum of the Board Directors. This Board Mr. McD. likened to the legislative authority in a government, and the committees which it appoints, to the Executive Departments for carrying into effect the acts of the Legislature. If the appointment and action of this Exchange Committee had been authorized by the Board of Directors, that was a sufficient compliance with the law. The Board of Directors lay down the law; they create the rule, and execute it either by the President or Cashier, or both, or by Committees appointed for the purpose. This, he argued, was the universal practice in Banks, and it must necessarily be so. The whole Board of Directors cannot act in every case. The President of the U. States himself (said Mr. McD.) would find himself a little incumbered if we were to tell him that he should not perform his duties without our co-operation in a body. The Constitution of the U. States prescribes what shall constitute a quorum of each House of Congress, and what shall give the effect of law to any bill they shall pass. But I imagine the Executive of the U. States would find himself a little incommoded, to say the least of it, if the presence of all the *posse comitatus* of Congress was necessary to enable him to execute a law after it was passed. This idle and refuted charge, however, was one upon which the President of the U. States had deemed it necessary and proper to interpose and remove the deposites, when, if there had been in reality any substance in the charge, the Charter of the Bank itself indicated the only way in which the President was to proceed in such a case. If the bank had in fact violated its charter, in the opinion of the President, he might, by looking into the Charter of the Bank, have seen what course he should have pursued: he would have learnt, not that he himself should determine that the Bank had violated its charter, for the law gave him no such power—No, but that he might take out a *scire facias* to try the question whether the Bank had violated the charter or not. This proceeding, however, was not so congenial to his purpose as the summary one he chose in preference. Why did not the executive resort to the Courts of the U. States for redress, if wrong was supposed? Because, Mr. McD. said, he did not believe that a respectable lawyer could have been found who would stand up in the Supreme Court against the Bank on such a question as this.

[Mr. McD. here entered into a vindication of the conduct of the Bank, in relation to the payment of the three per cent. debt, and the claim of damages upon the return of the protested bill upon the French Government, upon each of which points he made an argument which want of time obliges us reluctantly to omit for this paper.]

But now, sir, I come to that charge which, I presume, has been the governing consideration with the President in taking this important step. The bank, we are told, attempted to acquire political influence and power. That is the charge.—Now for the proof.

The first proof adduced is, that the directors of the bank passed a resolution empowering the President of the institution to expend the money of the bank in the publication of documents of a public nature relating to its affairs. And as this is a very grave charge, in the opinion of those who have brought it forward, I call the attention of the House to the resolution itself. I will read it.

"*Resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature & operations of the bank."

This, sir, on the reading of it, would seem to be a very harmless resolution; but the President seems to regard it as one of the most dangerous and formidable resolutions that ever was passed; in his opinion it is a resolution which gives the President of the Bank a power to shake the foundations of our public happiness, and to subvert the liberties of the country. [illegible] to be a very simple resolution, authorising an officer of the Bank to publish certain papers calculated to throw light on its affairs, in the eyes of the President, clothes him with little less than the whole fiscal and military powers of this nation. We are told by the President that, under this resolution, "the expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of this resolution, during the years 1831 & 1832, were about $80,000. For a portion of these expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspaper reports, and speeches made in Congress; reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. For another large portion, no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.' Why, sir, the President seems to have an intuitive abhorrence of trusting an Executive authority of any kind to any body but himself. The Bank, he thinks, cannot delegate such power; nor can the President, as an Executive officer, exercise it, although he has his constituents close at his back, and they may inspect his doings every week. The resolution is most dangerous. It will work infinite mischief. There is no telling the extent of the evil it may produce.

Sir, when I look back to what we have done at the last session; when I look at the powers now, at this moment, in the President of the United States, I cannot but be astonished, that HE should be the man thus to make mountains of a mole-hill. What is the power he holds now, at this time? How much of the public treasure have you put into his hands, and that in direct connexion with the military power? Is it twenty millions? Is it such a sum as the whole capital of this Bank? No. It is two thousand millions if he shall choose to take so much. The whole treasure of the country you have placed unconditionally in his hands, and this at his own special instance. But all that was perfectly fair: no danger in that. Sir, this so strongly reminds me of another Dutch anecdote, that I cannot resist my inclination to tell it; especially now that I have got in the way of telling Dutch anecdotes. I like them—they are so very apposite at times, and the wisdom of that nation is so strongly apparent in their very eccentricities. I shall not, sir, give this one any location. I will not say that this happened at Kinderhook, lest possibly some question might arise. In a certain Dutch vicinity, a lottery had been authorised, and all the neighborhood assembled on the day appointed to witness the turning of the wheel. Presently one of them drew a blank; very strong dissatisfaction was manifested; soon after another blank was drawn, and the discontent increased. At the drawing of a third blank, a large bully who lived hard by, threatened with his hickory an attack upon the wheel, which would inevitably have smashed the whole concern into atoms, declaring, as he flourished his cudgel, that the whole affair was 'a piece of villanous cheatery.' During the trepidation occasioned by so formidable an assailant, and the fears of the money invested, up steps a friend of the bully with great delight in his countenance, and said to him, 'have you heard the good news? You have drawn the highest prize.' 'What! ha! the highest prize! It is as fair a thing as ever was.' [Here the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order in the galleries.] Thus, sir, when the Directors of the Bank entrust their President with the enormous power of printing a few documents and pamphlets, it is alarming in the extreme. But when the nation clothes HIM with a power a thousand times more dangerous, 'it is a fair thing as ever was.' [Here the chair again interposed to preserve order.]

But, sir, what was the extent of this formidable operation? We are told by the President, that under this resolution of the directors, the President of the Bank expended upwards of $80,000. But when you come to investigate and look at the items, you find that the book will show that more than half of this sum was laid out for other objects, belonging to the ordinary incidental expenses of the institution, and the sum in fact expended for the publishing of these various documents, was no more than $46,000. I state this not because the amount is at all material, but merely in order to show what is the correctness of these public papers submitted to Congress by the President and by the Secretary of the Treasury.—Now when the President asks gravely of this House, and the Secretary follows suit, whether the money of the United States ought to remain in a bank that thus conducts itself, I call upon the House to say what has been the conduct of the President himself as put in comparison with that of this Bank? I wish to God the Executive officer had fulfilled his trusts as faithfully as the directors of the Bank have done.

It is worth while, for a moment, to compare their conduct as agents of the stockholders of the Bank with that of the President as agent for the people of the United States, who are also stockholders in the same institution. Sir, what is the connexion of the President with this Bank at all? His only connexion with it is as an agent of a certain portion of the stockholders. He is as much the agent of the stockholders who own the United States' stock in the Bank as Mr. Biddle is the agent of the other stockholders. What is the duty of such an agent? Manifestly to maintain the credit of the bank; to increase the circulation of its paper; to augment its general usefulness to the country; and, at the same time, to enlarge the profits of the stockholders. This is the obvious and the sacred duty of every one who sustains the character of an agent, not excepting the President of the United States. Well, sir, then compare the conduct of one of these agents with that of the other. For the last two years what have they been doing? The President of the Bank has been exerting talents of the highest order, day and night, with untiring industry and perseverance, for the good of the Bank. But what has the President of the United States been doing? Has he been endeavoring to support its character and credit? to render its stock profitable? to increase its circulation, and increase its general utility to the country? Sir, he has been moving heaven and earth to destroy the Bank, & all connected with it. This has been his daily and his nightly effort: and this he has sworn to accomplish, be the consequences what they may.

At a time when the credit of the Bank was as good as it is at this moment, that is, as good as that of any bank on the face of the earth, the President comes here and tells this House that the public deposites are not safe in its vaults! And this, sir, is the conduct of a man who is the agent of stockholders in this very bank. Sir, could there be a higher honor to the Bank than the fact, that notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the whole Executive Department of this Government to destroy it, its credit has remained unshaken? Nothing could demonstrate more, the wisdom and foresight with which its affairs have been conducted. It has withstood the President of the United States, together with the whole army of brokers and stockjobbers at his heels. Sir, there is not a bank in the world that would have stood such an attack. The Bank of England would have fallen under it. The credit of the Bank at this moment teaches a lesson to all those who attempt to handle instruments with sharp edges. It teaches a salutary lesson to officers of Government who step out of their own sphere to meddle with that which they do not understand. Here is a bank which the whole governmental power of this country endeavored to shake, and at this hour it is the only monied institution in the land which stands unshaken. They attempted to destroy the credit of the Bank of the United States, and while they have shaken or destroyed the credit of every other bank in the community, the credit of the Bank of the U. States stands on a rock of adamant.

Sir, I have been told, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of the information, that, so far from pursuing the vindictive policy with which it has been charged, instead of endeavoring to crush every state bank in the country, the Bank of the United States has within a few days, tendered the loan of 50,000 dollars to one of the State Banks, which was subject to a heavy run and in danger of embarrassment in consequence. If this is so, it is a proof that this Bank is capable of acting with a magnanimity which we certainly need not have looked to find in another quarter which I might name under similar circumstances.

Allow me, here, to remark that the removal of the deposites from the Bank, even if it had occasioned no extraordinary pressure on the community, and no failures among our merchants, would produce a diminution of the annual income of the treasury of $140,000. Assuming the amount of bank deposites at ten millions, the profits at 7 per cent. would be $700,000. Of this, one fifth would be the property of the United States, which is 140,000; this amount is curtailed from the public receipts by this measure.

But another proof very gravely put forth in support of the charge that the Bank has sought political power, is the fact, that during the period from January, '31, to May, '32, the discounts of the Bank were enormously extended. The charge is, that its loans during that time were increased from forty-two millons, to seventy millions, being an increase of twenty eight millions of dollars in six months. Now, sir, I beg the attention of the House to the statistical facts of this case, because they go to show what is the character of this charge; and I here say, that under the semblance of an official statement, there never was a grosser attempt, by misrepresentation, to deceive this body.

The loans of the Bank increased, it is said, from twenty eight millions to seventy millions. Now, sir, what is the fact? The discounts of the Bank on the 1st January, 1831, were thirty-three millions; and on the 1st May, 1832, they were no more than forty seven millions, showing a difference of fourteen millions only, instead of twenty-eight millions, as asserted. Just one half. The Secretary has only doubled the amount. I speak of actual loans by discount. But this is not all. The Secretary *suppresses the fact*, that the Bank had, within that time, been repaid more than eight millions, which it had loaned to government. And he *suppresses* the further fact, that it had also been repaid $2,387,000, loaned in England. Here, then, was an increase of cash in the vaults of the Bank, within those 6 months, of about eleven millions of dollars. This fact, I say, the Secretary has suppressed; and, I must believe, suppressed it intentionally, with an intention to impose upon Congress; because the fact is of a nature not to be overlooked. It accounts for the increase of discounts by a large increase of funds; and it shows that, in fact, the extension of discounts was little else than a mere change of credits. The Bank received in its money from one debtor, and lent it to another. Yet the idea here held out to us is, that the Bank increased its discounts, in six months, from forty two to seventy millions for political purposes.

Nor is this all. Every man in the least acquainted with banking, knows perfectly well, that, for every dollar in the vaults of a bank, its directors may safely issue notes for more than a dollar. The ordinary rule is to issue two for one; though some banks, in New-York, I believe, exceed even this proportion. When the bank, therefore, collected eleven millions of dollars it had loaned, it might, on that amount, have issued twenty-two millions of its notes. So that the extraordinary increase of accommodations, of which so much has been attempted to be made, turns out to be no more than what was the natural and legitimate effect of the augmented cash capital in the vaults of the bank.

But there is one view of this case I cannot omit presenting to the House. We all know that the year 1831 was a year of unprecedented large importations; so much so, that the like had not been known in fifteen years before. The consequence was, an unprecedentedly large commercial debt; and an unprecedented record of Bank accommodations. And this period, selected as that of attack, is precisely the period in which the conduct of the Bank will be found worthy of all commendation. The Bank looked at the condition of the country; it husbanded all its resources, and, with a wise and patriotic policy, it extended its accommodations. And but, sir, for this course on the part of that Institution, the consequence must inevitably have been universal bankruptcy. Sir, I well recollect the gloomy and lugubrious anticipations of a gentleman from New-York at that time, (Mr. Cambreleng.) He told us that the Bank, by it profuse accommodations, had induced, had seduced, rather, the merchants of our country into making excessive importations. That ruin was inevitable; nothing could save the country. Well, sir; and what took place? Was the country ruined? No, sir; the bank saved it from ruin. Though the importations were so large, and the consequent debt so enormous, yet the country passed through the threatening period without even a struggle. By the wise management of the Bank, it was eased down, and all went smoothly. Sir, the merchants would not fail, notwithstanding the gentleman had prophesied it. And the failure of his prophecies should teach us to give credit to the bank for having accomplished what our wisest political economists had deemed to be impossible.

Well, sir, here is one of the proofs to show that the Bank interfered with President Jackson's election. The Secretary asks "can any reason be assigned for this departure from the course which the interests of a moneyed corporation, as well as those of the country, obviously require? I am not aware that any sufficient justification has been offered.—And this extraordinary increase of its loans, made in so short a time, at such a period of its charter, and upon the eve of a severely contested election of President, in which the Bank took an open and direct interest, demonstrates that it was using its money for the purpose of obtaining a hold upon the people of this country, in order to operate upon their fears, and to induce them, by the apprehensions of ruin, to vote against the candidate whom it desired to defeat."

Here, sir, is the Secretary of the Treasury setting himself up to judge what the interests of a great moneyed institution require of it, when it is notorious that the Bank, after doing all this, and making all this unheard of departure from the principles of banking, is at this moment the most sound and solvent institution of the kind in the whole world. It has not failed, as it should have done; and now it is brought up in judgment, and denounced for its imprudence, when the facts have proved that it passed through the supposed crisis with all ease and safety, and at the same time saved the country from embarrassment and ruin.

This, sir, is the main proof adduced by the President and his Secretary in support of their charge against the Bank.—They cannot conceive any other motive for such a course on the part of the Bank, unless it must have been to interfere with the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency! Unfortunately, however, a great part of this conduct of the Bank took place long before. Gen. Jackson was elected in the winter of 1832; but this course commenced in June, 1831, and reached its culminating point in May, 1832.—This was before it was known what course he would take in relation to the Bank—before his veto had made its appearance. Sir, all I shall say further on this point, is, that the intellect must be horribly perverted, which can see in this noble policy nothing but an interference in the President's election.

I have now gone through all those charges against the Bank, which are worthy of consideration; and I now call the House to the urgent considerations which impel me to act on a subject so important. I need not tell this House of the alarm, the embarrassment, the utter ruin, which is impending over the community. I need not refer to the accounts which are coming in upon us by every mail.—

You can [illegible] neither on the right hand nor the left, but you see the public distress & dismay. Sir, shall we do nothing to arrest this desolating torrent! Shall we not interpose our constitutional power, and save the country from the effects of executive usurpation? Surely we are called upon by the most solemn considerations connected with liberty and the constitution. The Executive power has seized upon the public treasure;—where is it? where has it fled? No man here can tell. By what authority has it been taken out of the Bank? Let any man answer me that. Sir, let us vindicate the power of this House, now set at nought. Let us show this President that if he attempts to control the free judgment of this body by forestalling us, he shall not accomplish his purpose. Sir, why did not he wait till Congress met? I will tell you why. He feared that, if he did, he could not get a majority of this House to do what, when once done, he hoped to get a majority to sanction. Sir, the President is a military man; he knows what has often been the effect of a leader throwing himself at once into the breach, and calling his troops to follow him. This was the reason, sir, he has done the deed. And now his Secretary comes here with, I had almost said, the impudent pretext that the calamity of the country produced by the Bank was so pressing that he dared not wait. Dared not wait, sir! He had only to say, the President will not act till Congress shall meet, and all embarrassment would have been at an end. But no, sir. The Executive thrust himself forward, and placed things in such a posture that he hoped Congress would be cut off from exercising its own free agency! Why, sir, what have we already heard? A gentleman from N. York (Mr. Beardsley) says he is alarmed that the idea should even be mentioned of having the deposites restored; he says it is impossible; the country is so embarrassed it can never stand it; the deposites are gone, they can never go back. Well, sir, it is true that their restoration might produce some difficulty, and for this reason I made my resolution perspective in its form. For though it would be no more than strict justice to compel the restoration of what has been unlawfully and oppressively taken away, I had rather indemnify the Bank than distress the country.

I know I shall be told that the picture of the public distress is exaggerated. Indeed, a gentleman from New York (Mr. Vanderpoel,) has courteously said to the House that 'it is all HUMBUG.' Sir, it is a melancholy humbug. I ask, is there any man *now*, (whatever might have been the case the other day,) is there one here who will *now* say that the alarm is unfounded? Or will any man in his senses say to me, and to this people, that it is not the removal of the deposites which has caused that distress! I presume there is not one here who will have the audacity. Sir, I had no conception of what the miserable tampering of the Government had produced. I have been astonished, on reading my letters, to discover the extent of the alarm and the misery it is producing. It is not confined to the merchants. It cannot be confined to them. What touches them must ultimately touch all. It is a wave, that, once raised, will not subside, till it has flowed over the entire face of the community.

[Mr. M'Duffie here alluded to facts in the reduction of the price of cotton, and argued to show that it had been produced by the scarcity of money consequent upon the derangement of the currency.]

So much, sir, for an interest which I personally understand. And I can readily conceive, if such is the effect on the planters, what it must be on those whose prosperity lies in stocks. [He here alluded to the fall in the Girard Bank stock, from 70 to 54 per cent.]

Sir, cried Mr. M'D., in what is this to end? What is to be the consummation? I do not profess to know exactly what is the *object*; but I can tell you what the end must certainly be—the sacrifice of the honest and the industrious, to make princes of brokers, speculators and stock-jobbers. That will be the end. And are we not called on by every solemn, by every weighty consideration of duty to the country, to interpose and prevent it?

In conclusion I have only to observe, that, if you sanction this deed of the Executive, you will add to all the private & personal distress it has already produced, the great public evil of having created a system that must and will be destructive of the public liberty. Before we meet again, this system of banking, if permitted to succeed, will have extended half over the whole length and breadth of the land, and the state banks will have become so perfectly, so firmly linked together, and so associated with the political purposes of the Government, that no human power can rescue us from the hand that wields the whole.

The man who controls a bank, controls all who are indebted to that Bank, and thus, by sanctioning the meretricious union of money with power, you deliver up your country into chains which nothing but a Divine interposition can ever break or dissolve.

Mr. M'Duffie, about half past 3 o'clock, having suspended his remarks—

The House adjourned.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

We have received from Washington the documents accompanying the annual Reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, from which we derive the following particulars.

The U. S. Army, as now constituted, comprises 6,412 men, viz: dragoons, 393; artillery, 1,788; infantry, 3,255; recruits and unattached soldiers, 673.—The whole number of recruits, including dragoons, entered from 1st January to 30th September, 1833, is 2,036.

The number of militia in the U. S. according to the last returns, is 1,316,615.

The quantity of lead made at the U. States Lead Mines during the year ending 30th September, 1833, was 7,941,792 lbs. of which goes to the U. States, as rent, 472,645 lbs. Annexed is the statement of the quantity made at these mines since 1821.

From 1821 to 30th Sept.	1823	335,133 lbs.
Year ending 30th Sept.	1824	175,220
"	1825	1,051,120
"	1826	2,333,804
"	1827	6,002,560
"	1828	12,311,730
"	1829	14,541,310
"	1830	8,332,053
"	1831	6,449,090
"	1832	4,291,870
"	1833	7,941,792
Total		63,845,740

The number of pupils in all the schools at the various missionary stations among the Indians is estimated at 1835.

The number of revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls, under Acts prior to 1832, is 11,044; invalid pensioners, 3785. Number of revolutionary pensioners whose decease has come to the knowledge of the Department during the year ending 4th September last, 425; invalid pensioners, 63.

Number of pensioners on the rolls under the Act of 1832, 23,438, viz:

Maine,	1,263	Georgia,	293
N. Hampshire,	1,372	Kentucky,	1,331
Massachusetts,	2,810	Tennessee,	1,276
Connecticut,	1,744	Indiana,	400
Rhode Island,	594	Ohio,	1,242
Vermont,	1,468	Louisiana,	10
New York,	4,310	Mississippi,	28
New Jersey,	675	Alabama,	190
Pennsylvania,	1,130	Missouri,	98
Delaware,	4	Illinois,	155
Maryland,	82	Michigan Ter'y,	15
Virginia,	1,527	Arkansas,	5
North Carolina,	1,073	Florida,	3
South Carolina,	288	District of Col'a,	48
Total			23,438

The Navy.—The vessels now in commission are 1 ship of the line, 3 frigates, 10 sloops of war, and 6 schooners. In ordinary, 6 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 5 sloops of war. Building, (nearly completed,) 5 ships of the line, and 7 frigates. Total, 12 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 6 schooners. Frames of live oak have been delivered at the different Navy Yards for 4 ships of the line, 7 frigates, and 4 sloops of war. Besides these, contracts have been made for the frames of 1 ship of the line, 1 frigate, and 1 sloop of war. The whole quantity of live oak received at the Navy Yards for the vessels not yet constructed, is 365,435 cubic feet. There is also on hand, for the same purpose, 206,887 feet of white oak plank, 198,052 cubic feet of white oak timber, 188,204 cubic feet of yellow pine timber, 44,560 do. mast and spar timber, white oak knees, in number, 5,500.

The estimates for 1834 contemplate the employment of 1 ship of the line, with 834 men; 3 first class frigates, 435 men each; 1 do. second class, 367 men; 11 sloops of war, 1st class, 188 men each; 7 schooners, 55 men each. Total 5011 men.

There have died, of naval officers, as ascertained by the Department, since the 1st of December, 1832, Captain William Bainbridge, Master Commandant, John H. Bell, Lieutenants Pattinger, Sullivan, M'Mullin, Nicholson, Rinker and Wish; 1 surgeon, 3 assistant surgeons, 3 passed midshipmen, 2 midshipmen, 1 sailing master, 1 gunner, 1 sail maker, brevet Captain J. C. Hall, of marines, and Isaac Philips, navy agent. One Lieutenant, (R. B. Randolph,) 1 passed midshipman, and 7 midshipmen, have been dismissed. Four Lieutenants, 2 chaplains, 2 passed midshipmen, 2 assistant surgeons, 23 midshipmen, 4 subordinate officers, and 2 lieutenants of marines, have resigned.

The political complexion of the United States Senate, is said to be as follows.—Messrs. Black, of Miss. Linn, of Mo. and McKean of Pa. are ranked among the Jackson members, though they are considered as opposed to the domination of the Kitchen Cabinet.

Anti-Jackson.	*Jackson.*
Bell, of N. Hampshire,	Benton, of Missouri,
Bibb, of Kentucky,	Black, of Mississippi,
Calhoun, of S. Carolina	Brown, of N. Carolina
Chambers, of Mary'd,	Forsyth, of Georgia,
Clay, of Kentucky,	Grundy, of Tennessee
Clayton, of Delaware,	Hill, of N. Hampshire,
Ewing, of Ohio,	Kane, of Illinois,
Frelinghuysen, of N. J.	King, of Alabama,
Hendricks, of Indiana,	King, of Georgia,
Kent, of Maryland,	Linn, of Missouri,
Knight, of R. Island,	McKean, of Penn.,
Mangum, of N. Car'a,	Morris, of Ohio,
Moore, of Alabama,	Rives, of Virginia,
Naudain, of Delaware,	Robinson, of Illinois,
Poindexter, of Miss.	Shepley, of Maine,
Porter, of Louisiana,	Tallmadge, of N. Y.,
Prentiss, of Vermont,	Tipton, of Indiana,
Preston, of S. Carolina,	White, of Tennessee,
Robbins, of R. Island,	Wilkins, of Penn.,
Silsbee, of Mass.,	Wright, of N. York.
Smith, of Connecticut,	
Southard, of N. Jersey,	Anti-Jackson, 28
Sprague, of Maine,	Jackson, 20
Swift, of Vermont,	
Tomlinson, of Conn.,	Opposition Maj. 8
Tyler, of Virginia,	
Waggaman, of Lou'a,	
Webster, of Mass.	

MR. BENNETT, AGAIN.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Tuesday last, contains a letter addressed to the *People*, over the signature of Jas. G. Bennett, which purports to be of a series which the writer intends to publish, with a view to the full exposure of the baseness and intrigue of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington. That published now is little more than a general preface or introduction to the series. The following are the concluding paragraphs:

In making an exposition of this lamentable state of public affairs, so far as I know of its ramifications, I do not proceed upon hearsay or assumption, in excitement or in passion. I speak from personal observation of the men and the facts in a temper as cool and clear as the ice-isle on Diana's temple. By their own written correspondence, extending over a space of twelve months, and nearly a *dozen* letters, I shall convince the people that one of the most atrocious conspiracies that was ever engendered to degrade a nation and corrupt a people, is at this moment on the verge of complete triumph, and in the full tide of successful experiment.' Having been the editor of administration journals for several years—possessing unbounded confidence in the patriotism and purity of Andrew Jackson. I was on the footing of intimate intercourse with these men and always believed them honest and patriotic, until their own acts proved the sad reverse. When in September last I had lost all confidence in their honesty, integrity, and patriotism, I was not even then disposed to exhibit publicly their conduct to the contempt & detestation of the country. I had pity for their situation, even while they were exerting the whole force of the central government to destroy my character, by their personal and malicious attacks, in the respectable and temperate columns of their organ, the Washington Globe, that 'mirror of magistrates,' that paragon of public prints. I gave General Jackson an account of their conduct, but that patriot is so busy in breaking up the United States' Bank, and deranging the currency, that hitherto he has not had a moment's time to spare in examining the conduct of the cabal around him, and thus prepare to wind up their yet unsettled concerns. In such a dilemma, it is not an unseemly stretch of modesty and moderation, to carry the affair before even a higher tribunal, before the people themselves—the sovereign arbiters in all cases of public concernment. When a decision shall have emanated from this august tribunal, there is little doubt but the President, with that promptitude and fearlessness which he has ever shown in executing what he believes to be their will, will not leave the Presidency until he shall have curtailed the power of that office—shorn it of a few of its erratic beams—elevated the independence of Congress—restored the balance of the Constitution—and particularly until he shall have dismissed from his confidence, and from office, those public officers here and elsewhere, by whose despicable acts and treacherous conduct, the present crisis has been created.

Thus far will be enough for to-day. In my next number, I shall sketch off the characters, powers, purposes, and acts of the principal conspirators, Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor, Reuben M. Whitney, Ex-U. States Bank Director, Francis P. Blair, Globe editor, and their stationary and travelling associates, here and elsewhere throughout the country. This will be accompanied with the evidence, in the handwriting of Kendall and Whitney.

The Inquirer of Jan. 2, contains a part of the Exposition promised by Mr. Bennett. The jest lies in the following letter from AMOS KENDALL, a public officer. It truly confirms all that has been charged with regard to the interference of the K. C. with the press.

WASHINGTON, 18th Nov. 1832.

Dear Sir: I have received and read with great interest several numbers of your paper, and regret that something worse than poverty—*a load of debt*—forbids my subscribing for it. I do not less heartily wish you success, because I cannot show my wishes in the most effectual way.

I was sorry, however, to see you begin by praising Webb. With most people it is impossible to conceive how you can think well of him, even personally, and the expression of such a feeling casts distrust over your own integrity. I do not distrust it, because I have known your opinions all along; but I am still satisfied you have done yourself great injury by that indiscretion, which I must think has occurred rather from a desire to appear magnanimous, than any respect you really have for that contemptible wretch.

Another evil has arisen from this incident. You have exposed yourself to effective attacks from other presses, which threaten to keep up that warfare among the republican editors of your city which has heretofore mortified and disgusted our political friends, and been a serious injury to the New York presses. If you had said nothing about Webb, attacks upon you would have appeared wanton, and conduced to your benefit; but it is otherwise since you furnished plausible ground for attack. Do let the creature alone, neither speaking well or ill of him, and you will soon recover from this (I think) false step; and I pray you avoid, if you possibly can, all altercation with other republican presses, even if you have just provocation. It will do you much more good to notice their attacks by saying you will not fight political friends, or those who profess to be, and will have no agency in dividing the republican party.—You will thus put your assailants in the wrong, and if they repeat attacks, all the good feelings and confidence of the party will rally around you.

Excuse me for my freedom. I have heretofore written just as freely to Mumford. It is honest advice to both, and I pledge my head that he who follows it most perseveringly, will gain the highest confidence of the republican party.

Kentucky is lost by four or five thousand. It will be a bootless victory to Mr. Clay. I have a letter from a friend in Indiana, dated 12th inst. stating that he had returns from 43 counties, which have given a Jackson majority exceeding 4100.—He says the majority will be greater than in 1828. There is no doubt of the same result in Illinois, Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi, and I have no serious doubt as to Louisiana.

Our Chief has but to carry out his principles, to win an immortality as lasting as that of Washington.

With high respect, yours, friend,

AMOS KENDALL.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq.

Another letter from Mr. Whitney, shows how Mr. Bennet came acquainted with certain matters in which he showed an intimacy, rather surprising. The fact is now established, that the leading Jackson papers are all edited at Washington.

THE CABINET.

The Secretary of the Treasury, says Mr. CLAY, ought to have stated that the Cabinet was divided two and two, and one of the members, equally divided with himself on the question, willing to be put into either scale. He ought to have given a full account of this, the most important act of Executive authority since the origin of the Government; he should have stated with what unsullied honor his predecessor [Mr. Duane,] retired from office, and on what degrading conditions he accepted his vacant place.

When a momentous proceeding like this, varying the constitutional distribution of powers of the Legislature and Executive departments, was resolved on, the ministers, against whose advice it was determined, should have resigned their stations.

No ministers of any Monarch in Europe, under similar circumstances, would have retained the seals of office.

And if, as nobody doubts, there is a cabal behind the curtain, without character and without responsibility, feeding the passions, stimulating the prejudices, and moulding the actions of the incumbent of the Presidential office, it was an additional reason for their resignations.

There is not a Maitre d'Hotel in Christendom, who, if the scullions were put into command in the parlor and dining room, would not scorn to hold his place, and fling it up, in disgust, with indignant pride!

Mr. Clay's Speech on the Deposites.

Mr. CLAY, in the Senate of the United States, on the 30th ult. concluded his speech on the removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the U. States as follows—

And now, Mr. President, what, under all these circumstances, is it our duty to do? Is there a Senator who can hesitate to affirm, in the language of the resolutions, that the President has assumed a dangerous power over the Treasury of the U. States, not granted to him by the Constitution and the Laws; and that the reasons assigned for the act, by the Secretary of the Treasury, are insufficient and unsatisfactory?

The eyes and the hopes of the American people are anxiously turned to Congress. They feel that they have been deceived and insulted; their confidence abused; their interests betrayed; and their liberties in danger. They see a rapid and alarming concentration of all power in one man's hands. They see that, by the exercise of the positive authority of the Executive, and his negative power exerted over Congress, the will of one man alone prevails, and governs the Republic. The question is no longer what laws will Congress pass, but what will the Executive not veto? The President, and not Congress, is addressed for Legislative action. We have seen a Corporation, charged with the execution of a great National work, dismiss an experienced, faithful and zealous President, afterwards testify to his ability by a voluntary resolution, and reward his extraordinary services by a large gratuity, and appoint in his place an Executive favorite, totally inexperienced and incompetent, to propitiate the President. We behold the usual incidents of approaching tyranny. The land is filled with spies and informers; and detraction and denunciation are the order of the day. People, especially official incumbents in this place, no longer dare speak in the fearless tones of manly freemen, but in the cautious whispers of trembling slaves. The premonitory symptoms of Despotism are upon us; and if Congress do not apply an instantaneous and effective remedy, the fatal collapse will soon come on, and we shall die—ignobly die! base, mean, and abject slaves—the scorn and contempt of mankind—unpitied, unwept, unmourned!

[The conclusion of the Speech was followed by repeated and loud applause in the Galleries, as it had been often interrupted before.

The correspondent of the Boston Evening Post thus sketches a 'stenographic' portrait of GEORGE MCDUFFIE:

Mr. McDuffie's countenance is so strongly marked, you could easily select him among hundreds as a man of brilliant intellect, boldness and decision. He is about five feet ten inches, compactly built, fine head, large at the top, large straight nose, deep at the base, slightly depending; small animated blue eyes, chesnut hair, fine and smooth, and not at all mottled with grey; his complexion is neither pale nor fresh, and without being fair is yet not swarthy—but indicates exposure to the weather; the muscles each side of the nose leave a slight wrinkle when the countenance is calm. His whole appearance indicates a man of vigor, activity, energy and ambition, in the prime of life, and full possession of health. He is apparently about forty-three or five years of age. As for the rest, one must see and hear him speak, to judge of his powers. This gentleman is always busy, generally in his seat, but rarely in familiar conversation with the members. I see him occasionally in the library, and he generally esconces himself in the alcove of European History.

The Pittsburg Gazette contains a statement of the tonnage and trade of the town of Cleaveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie, from 1825 to 1833, which exhibits, in a striking degree, the increase of prosperity attendant upon such works of internal improvement as the Ohio and Lake Erie Canal. In 1825 the whole amount of tonnage at Cleaveland was 7,310: in 1833 it was 233,500. In 1825 the value of merchandize *exported* was $50,000: it is now nearly $2,000,000. In 1825 the value of *imports* was $133,645: it is now nearly $5,000,000.

This statement, says the Pittsburg Gazette, must satisfy every person that the trade of the country along the Ohio Canal is *already* an object worthy of the most strenuous exertions. But the present amount, great as it is, is trifling compared to what it will be twenty, ten or even five years from this time. The country along that Canal is yet but thinly settled, and, from the advantages which it holds out, the population must continue to increase, as it has done, with great rapidity; and the supply of domestic productions, will grow with the growth of population.—And this section of country is, itself, but an inconsiderable portion of the immense region of which the only avenue to a market is through Lake Erie, and the fertility of which, hardly less than that of Ohio, is continually drawing crowds of emigrants.

From the Franklin Repository.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On last week, near the Burnt Cabins, Bedford county, JAMES MILLER and his uncle, SAMUEL MILLER, were hunting deer, and having discovered some, they took round a hill in different directions, for the purpose of trying to head them: and James seeing something moving in the bushes, which he took to be a deer, fired and unfortunately shot his uncle in the neck, so badly that he died next day!

Jan. 1, 1834.

Cure for Duelling.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says that there can be but one cure for Duelling in England and Ireland—viz: "*the hanging of the challenger, and the transportation for life of the accepter of the challenge.* The *seconds* should in every instance, *be publicly scourged by the hangman*, and also transported for life, except in cases where they had stimulated the bad spirit of the parties, in which cases *they should be hanged.*"

If these laws were enacted, and rigidly enforced, they would put a check to duelling in England and Ireland,—aye, in *America* also.

Insanity in France.—The Medico-Chirurgical Review says that the number of females greatly exceeds that of males in nearly all the lunatic houses in France. Nearly twice the number of cases of insanity occur in bachelors as in married men, and more than twice the number in single than in married women. Before the 30th year, many more men than women become deranged, and the reverse holds good after the 5th year. Between these two periods the influence of age appears to be much the same in both sexes.

Mr. AVERY *did* preach at Lowell, (Mass.) on Sunday, 22d December, and the consequence was a most riotous assembly within and without the house. The meeting was prolonged till dark, and it was then, not without imminent hazard that the reverend gentleman made his passage, with the aid of many friends and some constables, from the church to the nearest place of shelter. The crowd was greatly excited.

The Miner's Journal states that there is now living in that vicinity, a man who has been three times married; each of his wives' names was the same; he had three children by each; and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years; has three children living—the third by each wife; and whose birth-days are within three days of each other. His last wife has been dead three years; and he expects to be married again in three months.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of Dec. 31.

COBBETT—TROLLOPIANA.

The notorious Cobbett, whose pen seems to acquire asperity with practice, and vigor with age, has addressed a long letter to President Jackson, complimenting him for his hostility against the Bank of the United States. It is a singular and extraordinary document, and one that will scarcely prove flattering to the person to whom it is addressed; however it may have been intended. Cobbett thanks the President, first for himself and secondly for his countrymen, in coming out so boldly against *paper money*, the annihilation of which he seems to consider immediately connected with the overthrow of the bank. He calls banking an 'infernal' system, and speaks of those who conduct the affairs of the National Bank, 'as a gang of traitors.'

The most amusing part of the letter—and the whole, without doubt, is absurdity itself, is the following paragraph, in which Cobbett disavows republican principles, and denounces the government of Pennsylvania, as 'the most corrupt and tyrannical the world ever knew.' The extract we should be disposed to place to the account of Mrs. Trollope, were it not that the heroine of the Bazaar, is a personal enemy, as we are informed, of the hero of a thousand libels. Cobbett says:

'Sir, I am no republican in principle any more than I am in law and allegiance. I hold, that this, which we have here, is the best sort of government in the world; that is to say, that this sort of government is the best, provided that we have it; I hold that a government of king, lords and commons, the last of which chosen by all men who are of full age, of sound mind, and untainted by indelible crime, is the best of governments. Names do but amuse me. I lived eight years under the republican government of Pennsylvania, and I declare, that I believe that to have been the most corrupt and tyrannical government that the world ever knew. I was several weeks at Harrisburg, during the session of the legislature there, in the winter of 1818; and, upon my honor and soul, I believe that there was more personal corruption, more bribery of persons in the legislature, and in office, than has ever taken place; more of this during that one session of the legislature, than has ever taken place at Whitehall and St. Stephen's during any ten or twenty years that I have ever known them; added to which, were the *lowness*, the dirtiness of the villainy, the vulgarity, the disregard of all sense of morality and of honor, making the whole thing so disgusting, as to drive an Englishman half mad at the thought of ever seeing his country subjected to such rulers. Oh! sir! I must forget the votes in the legislature bought by losing a game of cards at the tavern; I must forget the great game which the bank of Philadelphia lost, in that room of borrowed light in the centre of the tavern where the card playing was going on, day and night, Sundays not excepted, during the whole of that session, for the purposes of bribery: I must forget these things; I must forget the '*betting banks*' of Pennsylvania; I must forget the court house at Harrisburg, and the Judge with a twisted silk handkerchief round his neck, and a quid of tobacco in his cheek; I must forget that dirty-faced and unshaven jury, sitting with their hats on, talking over the back of the box to the parties or their friends, and having glasses of grog handed to them to drink in the box; I must forget all these things and a great many others before I can begin to think that kings and lords are the worst people in the world, to say nothing about the acts of tyranny of that Government, some of which were the very basest that ever were heard of in the world.'

From the New Orleans Daily News.

20TH DECEMBER.

Thirty years have now elapsed since New Orleans passed under the wings of the American Eagle. The city then contained about 1000 houses and eight thousand inhabitants, her commerce was comparatively unworthy of notice; the great staples which now load a thousand ships annually, did not at that time afford business for half a dozen merchants.

In thirty years, New Orleans has become the greatest mart in the world for cotton and tobacco, sugar and molasses, flour, lead, and a long list of other items. Her banking capital is equal to one fourth of the whole circulating medium of the U. States. The value of the trade of the twenty-four states bears no greater proportion than four to one, when compared to this single city.

If these advances have been made in thirty years, under a variety of adverse circumstances, to what destiny may not this city attain, when population and the arts shall have improved the immense regions with which her trade is connected?

Thirty years ago, one hundred dollars would have purchased a piece of ground in one of our suburbs, that could not now be had for one hundred thousand; and thirty years hence will probably afford the same augmentation relative to the value of real estate in what is now called the outskirts.

There is no spot on the globe, where the rewards of industry are so ample, and the means of sustaining life so cheap.—This at once accounts for the influx of strangers from other states in the Union, and nearly every country in Europe.—Many of these strangers are unable to stand the ordeal of the climate, and a few depart after amassing wealth; but the tide of new comers annually adds numbers to our resident population.

Much more might suggest itself, on the present anniversary, either in remembering the past, or anticipating the future.—Let the people of N. Orleans do but half of what may be termed their duty to themselves and to posterity, and the proudest cities in the world may envy their destiny.

The London Morning Herald says, the city of London has 194,000 houses, and 1,474,000 inhabitants. Paris has 45,000 houses, and 773,000 inhabitants. Petersburg has 95,000 houses, and 449,000 inhabitants. Naples 40,000 houses, and 360,000 inhabitants. Vienna 7300 houses, and 390,000 inhabitants. Paris has, according to the Herald's statement, nearly fifty people to each house.

Pedestrian Challenge.—An interesting match race, we learn from the Boston Centinel, is soon to take place between Col. Haskett, the Champion of abstinence, and a gentleman of Georgia, who places more reliance upon the virtues of beef and brandy. The latter it seems has challenged the former to contend with him for the distance of 3000 miles, and the match will come off on the 1st of June, over the road between Taunton and Boston. The challenger is to eat per day, as a *minimum* allowance, 1 lb. beef, 1 lb. bread, and to drink 3 glasses of 4th proof brandy and a half pint Madeira. The parties are to be on the road at the day, or half forfeit. The challenger set forth the bet at $5,000 to $20,000, but the money matters are to be adjusted in Carolina. The Col. is to eat his old allowance of bread and water.

[illegible] Dec. 28

Intemperance.—Premature Death.—We were called yesterday to witness one of the most awful scenes that the eye of humanity can behold—a corpse whose limbs seemed to have been cast in Nature's most perfect mould, which had been disfigured and blackened by the ravages of fire. It was the reward of intemperance, that curse of man, that bane to social happiness, that enemy to human greatness. The particulars so far as we are able to

collect them, are—a man by the name of Kurtz, who at one time was employed by the government to manufacture the anchors for the Navy, until his energies and powers were prostrated by the intoxicating bowl, had provided himself with a bottle of rum, and took his station for the night in a blacksmith shop near the market. It appears that he built a fire on the ground, near one of the forges, and laid down a board to sleep on. After his bottle had given out, it is thought he fell asleep, and, in that situation, the fire caught his clothes, which were cotton, and burned them nearly off. His body was shockingly marked by the dreadful element.—The fire appears to have caught the left leg of his pantaloons at the ancle, which it has entirely flayed—it then passed to his right leg below the knee, and progressed upwards, burning the right thigh, the abdomen, and the whole of the right side as high as the arm-pit, and the right arm, from the elbow to the hand; the flesh in some places is perfectly raw, in others the epidermis is crisped and drawn. The sufferer must have become sobered by this severe burning, as the body was found about one hundred yards from the shop where the fire was. The corpse had a severe contusion on the back part of the head, where it is presumed he struck his head when he fell, through excessive pain and weakness, which must have shortened his misery. *Examiner.*

A Memorial, signed by the Masters & Wardens of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, tendering a surrender of the privileges of incorporation, has been presented to the Legislature of that state—The memorial sets forth the cause which induced the Lodge to relinquish its charter, and concludes as follows:—"That there must be no misunderstanding of this matter, either in the Legislature or among our fellow citizens, we beg leave to represent precisely the nature and extent of the surrender contained in this Memorial. By divesting itself of its corporate powers, the Grand Lodge has relinquished none of its Masonic attributes or prerogatives. These it claims to hold and exercise independent alike of popular will and illegal enactment—not of toleration but of right—Its members are intelligent freemen, and although willing to restore any gift or advantage derived from the government, whenever it becomes an object of public jealousy, however unfounded, nothing was further from their intentions or from their convictions of duty, than to sacrifice a private institution for social and benevolent purposes—the interests of which have been entrusted to them—in order to appease a popular excitement, of which that institution may have been the innocent occasion."

Maryland.—On Monday last, JAMES THOMAS was re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland for the year ensuing, by the following vote (every member of both Houses being present:)

For JAS. THOMAS (Nat. Rep.)	48
" EDW. LLOYD, (Jackson.)	46
" WM. H. MARRIOTT,	1

From *Massachusetts* we learn, by private letters, that the National Republicans and those who unite with them in the Legislature, are ascertained to have a large majority over all who unite against them. The vacancies in the Senate of the State, (which in that State are filled in joint ballot of both branches of the legislature,) had been filled in every instance by National Republicans, by an average vote of about 320 to 250, the Legislature consisting of nearly six hundred members. There remains no doubt, therefore, now, that JOHN DAVIS is to be the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, the choice resting with the same bodies and individuals, as have already chosen the Senators.—*Nat. Intel.*

"*The Falling Stars.*"—It appears from the annexed paragraph, that the phenomenon of the 'Falling Stars' was seen also in Mexico, and if we can credit the accounts, exhibited appearances even more extraordinary than were noticed here.

MEXICO, Dec. 1.

By letters from Monterey (New Leone) we learn that on the 13th ult. there was much excitement in that town, in consequence of stars having been seen like so many suns, and a torrent of fire having been discharged from the extremities of the atmosphere, taking a northerly direction. The papers have announced the occurrence of other igneous phenomena in other parts of the Republic. In Monterey, the ignorant part of the population attributed the phenomenon to the indignation of heaven, on account of the decrees abolishing all civil obligation, for the fulfilment of monastic vows and for the payment of tithes.

COMMUNICATED.

TEMPERANCE.

At a meeting of the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, held at the Court-house on the 28th December, 1833, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Society, and ordered to be published,—viz:

Resolved, That after an association of four years, the members of this society have abundant encouragement to persevere in the cause of Temperance, and much reason to rejoice in the good effects perceptible in the community it has brought within the sphere of its benign influence.

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we are not aware of a more effectual method of securing to ourselves and to posterity, a continuance of the blessings of civil liberty, and a perpetuation of our free institutions, than by our untiring efforts in a cause, having substantially for its motto "Virtue, liberty, and independence."

A true extract from the minutes.

D. M. SMYSER, *Secty.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—January 7.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of New York, on the subject of the pecuniary distress of the country, and the removal of the Deposites, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On this reference being made—

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said, that several papers of a similar character had been referred already to the Committee on Finance. Among others, the Hon. Senator from Pennsylvania, (not now in his place) had presented to the Senate, memorials from several Banks in the City of Philadelphia, and other parts of Pennsylvania, ascribing the present distress, for no milder name could be given to it, in the commercial community, to the removal of the public deposites. Undoubtedly this subject could not have entirely escaped the Committee of Finance. In addition to these papers, thus referred to the Committee in relation to this matter, it was notorious, and is, at this moment, meeting so much attention in every part of the country, the Senate could not suppose that the Committee had overlooked it; but he (Mr. W.) would take occasion to say, that the Committee could not, with any great propriety, submit their sentiments to the Senate and the country, until they should be officially in possession of the letter of the Secretary, giving his reasons for the course he had thought proper to pursue relative to the deposites.

At an earlier day he should have made a motion to refer that paper to the Committee on Finance, but from the great unwillingness he felt to deprive gentlemen, on all sides of the House, of an opportunity of addressing to the Senate such views as they might wish to submit.

He (Mr. W.) rose merely to say that, as early as he could, with the decorum and respect which he felt for gentlemen on all sides of the Senate—with that perfect disposition which he entertained to accord to every gentleman a fair and full opportunity of delivering his sentiments on such an interesting occasion—he would move that the report of the Secretary be committed to the Committee on Finance. If that course should be taken, the subject would be properly brought before that Committee; could be brought before the Senate, and the results of its deliberations presented to the Senate, with no unnecessary delay.

REMOVAL OF DEPOSITES.

The VICE PRESIDENT having announced the special order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the deposites,

Mr. BENTON resumed his observations, and concluded at about 3 o'clock, with moving to strike out the second resolution and insert 'That Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the U. States, and —— be summoned to appear at the bar of the Senate on the —— day of —— then and there to be examined on oath, touching the causes of the late large curtailment of debts due to the Bank of the United States, and the manner of conducting the said curtailment; also, to be then and there examined touching the application of the moneys of the Bank to electioneering and political objects.'

On motion of Mr. SOUTHARD, the Senate then adjourned.

January 8.

REMOVAL OF DEPOSITES.

The VICE PRESIDENT having announced the Special order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. BENTON—

Mr SOUTHARD then rose and said that he had come prepared to express the views which had aided him in making up his decision as to his own vote, but an amendment had been introduced to which he did not design to apply any of his observations. According to all parliamentary usage, while this amendment was pending, he was bound to address himself to it. It was, therefore, his wish that the question should be at once taken on the amendment, and that, until that was done, he might reserve what he had to say. He hoped the question would at once be taken on the amendment; and he desired that it should be taken by the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were then ordered.

Mr. FORSYTH said that the question had come on him unexpectedly. The mover of the amendment was not present, and he would therefore move to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. GRUNDY said he was not disposed to vote for the resolutions in the form in which they were offered, but he wished the Senator from Missouri to be present. He thought the suggestion of the gentleman from New Jersey as to the disposal of the preliminary matter a proper one, and wished that a delay of a few minutes might take place, until the Senator from Missouri could be sent for. He had no desire to say a single word on the subject.

Mr. KING considered the suggestion of the gentleman from New Jersey as incorrect, and that the whole subject was now as completely open for discussion as if the amendment were withdrawn.

Mr. POINDEXTER wished to make one remark. The subject which had been discussed, and the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, grew out of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and related to the removal of the deposites. The amendment which had been presented by the Senator from Missouri, had no relevance whatever to that question. It was entirely a distinct proposition, which the Senator from Missouri might present in a different form; when, if he desired the testimony of the President of the United States Bank, or any other testimony, he could submit a proposal for a committee of the Senate, before which it might be obtained upon oath. But now, while the reasons of the Secretary were under discussion, the Senator from Missouri had closed a four days' speech, by making a proposition which was absurd, and had no possible connection with the subject. Therefore, he thought, that the Senator from New Jersey was correct in drawing a line between the amendment and the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky. He hoped that the question would be taken on the amendment, to which, in another view, he objected, as placing the Senate in a position of a grand jury putting an individual on his trial.

Mr. FORSYTH repeated that he could not have anticipated that the question would have been taken this morning. He had come to the Senate, expecting to hear the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey, and he was not himself prepared to vote on the amendment. He had no objection, however, that the question should be taken, but he desired to see every member in his seat, especially as the amendment had been so severely, and, as he thought, so unjustly assailed by the Sentaor from Mississippi. He thought that the amendment had a reference to the subject under discussion, and referred the Senate to the reasons assigned for the removal of the Deposites by the Secretary of the Treasury, among which are the enormous curtailments of the issues of the Bank, and the application of its funds to electioneering purposes. Now, the amendment had reference to both these points. He was not quite satisfied that the course of the Senator from Missouri was the correct one, but assuredly the amendment had reference to the subject, and did not deserve the epithets used by the gentleman from Mississippi. He was not disposed to take the reasons of the Secretary on one hand, or the argument of the Bank on the other, without further investigation; but he wished that examination to be by a committee of the Senate.

Here Mr. BENTON came in.

Mr. KANE moved a division of the question, so that it be first taken on striking out.

The CHAIR decided the motion to be out of order.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. BENTON, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Grundy, Hill, Kane, Linn, Morris, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wright—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight, M'Kean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins—34.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SOUTHARD then rose, and addressed the Senate until 3 o'clock, when without coming to a close, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate then adjourned.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, about the 1st of October last, a *Brindle HEIFER*, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. HENRY MYERS.

Jan. 13. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the Trustees of DAVID SHULTZ, Esq. of Hanover, York county—and having obtained the legal and actual possession of all the papers and effects of the said David Shultz, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said David Shultz, to present them to G. Freysinger, Esq. of the borough of Hanover, or to Calvin Mason, Esq. of the borough of York, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said David Shultz, Esq. are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers or to either of them.

GEORGE FREYSINGER,
CALVIN MASON.

Jan. 6. 4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Attorney in fact for the Widow and Heirs of PETER WORKING, deceased, offers at Private Sale,

THE FARM

of said deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining land of Philip Call, John Zollinger and Joseph Baugher, containing **90 *Acres***, more or less; 40 acres are cleared, 3 of which are in meadow; the residue in good timber. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house,

double Log Barn, a Spring-house, a good spring of water, and an Apple Orchard.

Any person wishing to view the premises, and learn the terms, will please apply to the subscriber, near the same.

PETER STEM.

Jan. 6. tf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 27th of January inst.* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

DANIEL SHEAFFER.

Jan. 6. 3t

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. JAN. 13, 1834.

Appointment by the Commissioners.

WILLIAM LAUB, to be County Treasurer, in the room of R. SMITH, whose term has expired.

☞ *Sheriff's Sales.*—The Sheriff of this county has advertised for sale, at the Court-house, on *Monday the 27th inst.* at 10 o'clock, a Plantation in Tyrone township, the Estate of John D. Mahon and Stephen Duncan; also, at the same time and place, a Tract of Land, in Franklin township, containing 200 Acres, the Estate of Thomas Cross, deceased.

☞ It will be seen by the following extract from the York Gazette, that an attempt will be made to have the College at present located in this town, removed there, on account of the unprecedented opposition made to it by some of the citizens of Adams county. Several of the neighboring towns are also desirous of the same change in their favor. It is to be hoped, however, that the opposition to it in this county, will cease, when the true situation of the matter is properly understood

From the York Gazette.

Messrs. Editors:—I see from the proceedings of our legislature, that the petition of the trustees of Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg for an appropriation, is likely to be defeated again through the opposition of many of the inhabitants of Adams county. I will say nothing at present of the suicidal policy of any people that would lead them to such conduct but would only suggest to my fellow citizens the expediency of making an attempt to have that institution removed to this place. There are at present more than 90 students connected with it, who, with the professors, spend about $15,000 annually in Gettysburg, which I presume is of considerable advantage to that place. Such an additional sum in circulation in our town every year would be felt by most classes of our citizens.

I have no doubt that the trustees would move the institution to York, if any inducement was held out to them, and I would respectfully suggest to some of our influential and wealthy citizens to take this matter into consideration. I believe that if proper exertions were made a subscription of $5000 could be raised, which would bring to our town an institution whose healthy influence would be felt throughout the whole community.

YORK.

☞ A great number of petitions in favor of, and remonstrances against, an appropriation to Pennsylvania College, have been presented to the Legislature.

☞ To the politeness of Messrs. STEVENS and MIDDLECOFF, of the Legislature, we are indebted for the Auditor General's report of the state of the Banks in Pennsylvania, from which we copy the following statement of the

Bank of Gettysburg, Nov. 5th, 1833.

DR.	
To Capital,	$122,333 00
Notes in circulation,	100,165 00
Dividends unpaid,	5,584 51
Due the Commonwealth (tax)	587 19
Due to other Banks,	15,176 93
Individual Deposites,	26,019 96
	$269,866 59

CR.	
By Bills discounted,	$146,164 99
Bonds,	17,905 72
Judgments, incl'g costs paid,	25,578 37
Stocks—Gett. Water Comp.	538 00
Gett. & Pet. Turnp. C.	222 05
Specie—Silver & cents,	93,628 29
Gold,	2,127 24
Amount due from other Banks,	1,936 20
Notes & checks on other Banks,	8,931 00
Real Estate,	22,991 51
Profit and loss,	3,915 06
Expenses,	928 16
	$269,866 59

Dividend declared May 7, 1833, on $122,333 at 3 per cent. $3,669 99.
Do. Nov. 5, do. 3 per cent. do.

☞ The Deposite debate is still going on in Congress.—The speeches of Mr. Binney in the House, and Mr. Southard in the Senate, are the last we have received. Mr. Calhoun will follow Mr. Southard. A motion was made by Mr. Cambreleng in the House on Thursday to arrest the debate—but it failed 108 to 89—which is thought to indicate a material gain of strength by the friends of the Bank.

☞ A fire broke out in Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning last, by which property was destroyed to the amount of $150,000.

☞ *Littleton W. Tazewell*, Esq. formerly U. S. Senator from Virginia, has been elected Governor of that State, by the Legislatures. He is a nullifier, says the Baltimore Gazette, no less decided and violent than Gov. Floyd.

☞ A fire broke out on Tuesday last at Dedham, Mass. in a spacious Stable, which destroyed 52 stage-horses belonging to the Boston and Providence line, besides harness, hay and grain.

☞ *Awful Occurrence.*—On one of the nights of last week, an attempt was made to enter the store of Mr. KING in Hanover, by sawing out so much of the window-shutter as to admit the hand to draw the bolt. While this was being done, Mr. King, who was in the store, arose from his bed, and loaded a musket heavily with shot, and when the fellow had succeeded in making room for his hand, and was drawing the bolt, Mr. King fired for the opening, and lodged the whole load in the head of the villain, taking off at the same time several of the fingers of the hand. Nearly half his head was blown off. It is supposed he died instantaneously. The noise of some one running off was heard by Mr. King, so that the fellow no doubt had an accomplice. The man killed was an entire stranger—no one being able to recognize him. Mr. King did not go out of the store, being deceived by the person running, and supposing he had missed his aim—so that the fellow's lifeless body was not discovered until next morning. Mr. King delivered himself up to the authorities. What has been their determination, we have not heard.

☞ The anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, (8th of Jan.) was celebrated by a large number of the members of our Legislature at Harrisburg.—Among the officers, we observe the name of T. STEVENS, Esq. of this county, as one of the Vice-Presidents. From the complexion of the toasts, we should rather judge, he felt in strange company. He toasted Richard Rush and John McLean.

☞ On Tuesday last, Mr. STEVENS reported in the House, an act to authorise the removal of criminal causes to the Supreme Court by writ of error.

Mr. Smyser, of York, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering so much of the act entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth" as requires electors to vote separate tickets for the candidates for the different offices.

Mr. WALKER reported An act repealing the several laws of this Commonwealth, so far as they authorise the receipt of more than simple interest upon debts due the state of Pennsylvania for lands.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9.

In the House, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Keating on Monday, calling upon the different State banks for weekly statements of their situation, from January 1, to Dec. 31, 1833, came up.—Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, opposed the resolution, as having a political aspect and bearing, if it had not a party object; and as calculated to excite alarm, with regard to the situation of the Banks. Mr. Keating disclaimed the party object, and argued at some length in support of the propriety, expediency and necessity of obtaining the information called for by the resolution. Mr. Holcomb addressed the House on the same side. Mr. Thompson rose to reply—but gave way to a motion for adjournment, which prevailed.

☞ The Governor of this State has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the person who set fire to the Woollen Factory at the village of Economy, in Beaver county.

The House of Representatives of Ohio, have passed a resolution disapproving of the Military Academy of West Point, as at present organized.

It is said that the British Minister at Washington, Sir Richard Vaughan, has intimated that, unless the United States send a Minister Plenipotentiary to England, he will forthwith return home.

Singular Verdict.—An inquest was recently held upon the body of a man found dead in a cellar, where he had taken shelter in Montreal, and a verdict returned by the jury, that he "*Died of Misery.*"

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. Paxton, D. D. Mr. *Wm. Crawford Rhea*, to Miss *Eliza Witherow*—both of Hamiltonban township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Maxwell Shields*, of Liberty township, to Miss *Rebecca Witherow*, of Hamiltonban township.

By the Rev. Dr. Laurie, on the morning of the 25th ult. Rev. *N. W. Goertner*, of New York, (formerly a student in this place,) to Miss *Lucretia L.* daughter of Joseph Mechlin, Esq. of Washington City, D. C.

DIED,

On the 31st ult. the Rev. *Michael Slothower*, of Menallen township, aged about 76 years.

On the 26th ult. Miss *Elizabeth Mouse*, of Straban township, in the 93d year of her age.

At Cincinnati, on the 29th ult. very suddenly, Rev. Dr. *Thomas Sargent*, of the Methodist church.

FOR SALE,

The unexpired term of service of a

NEGRO BOY,

WHO has between 11 and 12 years to serve. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 13. tf

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of *Sebastian Weaver* (of Jacob,) of Berwick township, are hereby notified, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, TRUSTEES to settle and adjust the affairs of the said Weaver, and they will meet for this purpose, at the house of Philip Heagy, in the town of Oxford, on *Saturday the 8th day of February next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where they are desired to present their claims against said Weaver.

JACOB DELLONE,
SEBASTIAN WEAVER,
Trustees.

Jan. 13. 4t

Temperance Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Gettysburg Temperance Society" will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday Evening the 28th inst.* at 6 o'clock, P. M. when all persons who feel an interest in the cause, are invited to attend.

Punctual attendance of the members is particularly solicited.

☞ There will be one or more addresses. D. M. SMYSER, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 13. 1m

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN TEMPION, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, are notified to pay the same on or before the *first of March next*—as longer indulgence cannot be given. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same to the subscribers, properly authenticated, on or before said day.

JOSEPH SNEERINGER, Sen.
HENRY HEMLER,
Executors.

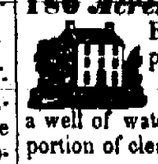
Jan. 13. 4t

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The Ellerslie Farm,

LATE the property of Isaac S. Swearingen, deceased, containing 337½ ACRES of first rate land, situate in Ringgold's Manor, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 2 miles from Williamsport, and near the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—in a high state of cultivation—and well watered and improved, having a large quantity of stone fencing. About 270 Acres of cleared land, and the balance heavily timbered.—This property is well worth the attention of the capitalist, situated as it is in one of the most fertile and pleasant sections of Washington county, and enjoying all the facilities which its proximity to the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, may be supposed to afford. The terms will be accommodating and may be known on application to either of the subscribers.



WM. BOOTHE,
SAML. H. RENCH, } Ex'rs.

Jan. 13. 5t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, on reasonable terms, the following Property, viz.

A PLANTATION,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Barr, Peter Linehart and others, containing **180 *Acres***, more or less, of PATENTED LAND. The improvements are a good Log *HOUSE & BARN*; a well of water at the door; a good proportion of clear and timber-land.—ALSO,

A LOT,

containing 42 Acres, adjoining the above, part cleared, and part timber. Two public roads cross upon this Tract.—ALSO,

A LOT,

containing 48 Acres, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of George Hagy, David Little and others; about one-half cleared—the balance in good timber.

Any person wishing to view the property, can be shewn the same, on application to Solomon Becker, residing on the first-named premises, or to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

JOHN ADAIR.

Jan. 6. 5t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Monday the 27th of January inst.* for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

CHARLES MITMAN.

Jan. 6. 3t

PROCEEDINGS
Of the Town Council,

DEC. 31ST, 1833.

BE *it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, & it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of January next, a HIGH CONSTABLE shall be appointed for said Borough, whose duty it shall be to receive and execute all writs and process lawfully issued by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough; to patrol the streets at night; to arrest and conduct to prison, or hold in safe custody, until they can be delivered over to the proper authority, all riotous, noisy and disorderly persons; all disturbers of the peace; all persons whom he may find in the perpetration of wanton or malicious mischief against the property or persons of others; and generally all persons whom he may find in any wise violating the laws, or disturbing the public peace. In the execution of his duties above enjoined, he may employ all reasonable and necessary force for the arrest and detention of such offenders as aforesaid; and call assistance if necessary.—It shall be the duty of the said High Constable to preserve peace and good order within the Borough during the day and night; but attention will be required of him more particularly at night.

Resolved, That EZEKIEL BUCKINGHAM be appointed High Constable for said Borough, to serve for four months from 1st January, 1834.

Published by order of the Town Council.

GEORGE SMYSER, *Pres't.*

Attest—MOSES M'CLEAN, *Clerk.*

POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S INJUNCTION,

Comprising her Son with a Bible.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come,
When she, who had thy earliest kiss,
Sleeps in her narrow home.
Remember 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love,
The holiest for her son;
And from the gifts of God above,
She chose a goodly one:
She chose, for her beloved boy,
The source of light, and life, and joy.

And bade him keep the gift—that, when
The parting hour would come,
They might have hope to meet again,
In an eternal home:
She said his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer in his pride,
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,
And bid him cast the pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne,
She bade him pause, and ask his breast,
If he, or she, had loved him best?

A parent's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing,
The heart that would retain the one,
Must to the other cling.
Remember! 'tis no idle toy:
A mother's gift—Remember, boy!

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞The following is from the American Farmer. If it be a correct remedy, it is certainly a most simple one against a most noxious vegetable in Wheat. It is well worth an experiment.

To rid Wheat Fields of Garlic.—A farmer recently brought to our market his crop of wheat, which was remarked as being free from garlic. On inquiry how he made it so, he observed that for some years past he had cleared his wheat fields of this pest in the following manner:—Just as the wheat is about to head out, he turns his sheep into his fields, which pick out all the garlic without injuring the wheat. If any individual of the flock is found so *human* as to prefer the wheat to the garlic—which he says is seldom the case—he is expelled the field for his bad taste. The gentleman added, that little or no damage is done to the wheat by the trailing, as it soon straitens up again.—This is to us a new idea, and we give it out as we received it. We think the experiment worth a trial, and we would try it, but for *one* reason—we have no wheat field.

Insult.—"I do not know how you will relish it," said a subscriber who was owing us a couple of dollars, "but I shall venture to insult you, by offering you a dollar now, which is all the cash I have by me." We assured him that no offence was given, and that we would be perfectly willing to receive such insults every day. We always *pocket* them.—*Erie Observ.*

"It is very hard, my lord," said a convicted felon to a Judge, "to hang a poor man for stealing a horse." "You are not to be hung for stealing a horse," replied the Judge, "but you are to be hanged that horses may not be stolen."

The same remark might be made to an engineer of a steamboat, who might be tried for murder of a person killed by the bursting of a boiler. "It is a very hard case that a poor man should be hanged for the bursting of a boiler." The Judge would retort, "You are not to be hanged for the bursting of your boiler; but you are to be hanged to prevent people from being killed by the bursting of steam boilers."

An Honest Carpenter.—A gentleman whose house is undergoing repairs, called in shortly after the job was commenced, to see how the workmen got on, and observing a quantity of nails lying about, said to the head carpenter: "Why don't you take care of these nails? they will certainly be lost." "Oh no, sir," replied Mr. Foreplain, you'll find them all in the bill."

The St. Simonians, calling themselves a Religious Sect, after causing some agitation in France and England, are said to be about to emigrate to America. It is said, they contend that marriage is one of the banes of society, and that there should be a community of property.

Earthquake in Peru.—We mentioned a few days ago the destruction of the towns of Arica and Tacna by an Earthquake, on the 18th of September. A letter from an officer of the U. S. frigate Potomac, which we find in the N. York Courier & Enquirer, dated Lima, Sept. 26, says:

By the English Brig Arab, from Arica, we are informed of the desolation of that place, and Tacua, by a dreadful earthquake, which was experienced there on the 18th inst. That but 13 or 14 houses are left in Arica, appears certain, and the number of lives lost is estimated at from six to seven hundred. Tacua is said to be totally destroyed. The beautiful valley of Zapa is laid waste. The famous White Bluff (about 200 feet in height) on the right hand, as you enter the harbor, is now nearly on a level with the ocean; and two small islands, on the same side, are sunk so that a frigate can sail over them. The first shock was felt about half past ten o'clock, P. M. and was succeeded by three others, at intervals of two, three, and five minutes, the last of which was most severe. The sea rose about 30 feet higher than usual.

True Christian piety seldom fails to be an offence to some part of the world, which denounces, as zealots and fanatics, all who rise above their own low standard.

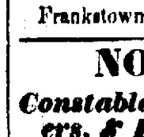
TO PRINTERS.

I will sell, at a moderate price, an excellent second-hand Super-royal Ramage PRESS. Address (post paid)
R. G. HARPER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 6.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in October, a RED HEIFER, with a white face, about two years old, no ear mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
ISAAC WIERMAN.
Menallen, Jan. 6. 3t

STRAY STEERS.



CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, on the 12th of October last, *Two Steers*, one black and white, the other brown and white; one branded on the horn J. P.—the other J. H.—no other marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. DAVID NEWMAN.
Dec. 30. 3t

A TANYARD FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will Rent his Tan-Yard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKSTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property: I suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable

Dwelling-house,

Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and in a wealthy part of the country. 600 Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprize. It will be rented for a term of years.
JOSEPH PATTON.
Frankstown, Pa. Dec. 16. tf

NOTICE TO

Constables, Wholesale Dealers, & Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term, to wit: the *27th day of January next*—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufactures of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 28th day of January next*, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales,		$50,000	$50
2d	do.	40,000	40
3d	do.	30,000	30
4th	do.	20,000	25
5th	do.	15,000	20
6th	do.	10,000	15
7th	do.	5,000	12 50
8th	do.	2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, } *Associate*
WM. M'CLEAN, } *Judges.*
J. L. GUBERNATOR,
ROBT. M'ILHENY,
JOHN BROUGH, } *Comm'rs.*
Dec. 30. td

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of said Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 20th day of January next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in Chambersburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.
WM. J. COOK.
Chambersburg, Dec. 30, 1833. 3t

Almanacs for 1834.

ENGLISH and German Almanacs, large and small, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Sept. 16. tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. Jan. 1st, 1834.

A	M
Neal Allen	Jacob Mummert, or
Isaac Armstrong	Christian Rindlaub
Peter Aurendt	Samuel Miller 2
B	Henry M'Clellan
Christ'r Baughman 3	Margaret Miller 2
Thomas Blocher	John M'Intyre
John Bare	Robert M'Ilhenny
David Beecher	John Miller
Rev. Beschter	Ann L. Menough
Samuel Blakely	David M'Ilroy
Charles Barnitz	Henry Myers
Jacob B. Bromfield	Thomas M'Kay
Samuel Bowman	Marg't M'Conaughy
Wm. H. Brinkerhoff	Mr. Mann
George Bollender	James M'Allister, jr.
James Boyd	Abraham Mumma
George Bentley	Asa M'Glaughlin
Cornelius Brinkerhoff	N
Jacob Brame	George Null
Henry Bare	John Newlen & Co.
John Bishop	O
C	Edward D. Olmstead
Samuel Crist	Sebastian Obold
W. W. Cochrane, esq.	P
Ann Cunningham	John Porter
John Cain	Samuel Patterson
D	Washington Pain
Abraham Dayley	R
John Dickson, esq.	Barbara Reinhart
Margaret Dickson	David Reck
James Dobbin, esq.	Samuel Rouh, jr.
Frederick Deikman	Sarah S. Russell
Peter Deardorff	David Ross
John Duncan	John Ritter
John Delap	John Rife
E	Philip Rahn
Peter Eyster	Henry Rupp
T. I. Eisele	E. Russell
John R. Eddy	Daniel H. Royer
David Eiker	John Roddy
F	S
Patrick Freel	Jacob Henry Schleifer
John Flocker	Wm. P. Schwartz 2
Valentine Flohr	Mr. Shieling
Robert or David Fletcher	Henry Shields
	Cyrus Smith
Andrew Ferguson	Jacob Sherfy
G	Eliza Stevenson
Jacob Grass	Charles Scott
H	Jane Sample
Mr. Haag	John Stalsmith
John Hausell	Henry Speck
Hezekiah Houghtelin	Wm. Smith
Sarah Hughes	Wm. Siebman
Abraham Hoffman	Jacob Saum
Charity Hagerman	N. Seltzer
Joseph Hemler	John Stewthebecker
John Hewit	U
K	Joseph Ulerich
Michael Kann	V
Peter Keckler	Henry Vanmeter
Henry Klotz	W
Joseph Koontz	James White
Wm. J. Keigley	John Wilson 2
Gerad Harman Korte	Margaret Work
Andrew Koontz	Wm. Wilson
Jacob Keefauver	Jane Walker
Jacob B. Kooch or John Blake	Mary Working
	John Wright
John E. Koch	Ann Welty
L	Isaac Warren
Jane E. Leiper	Henry Wolf
Henry Leibhart	Dinah Whitson
Dr. P. W. Little	Thomas Whittaker
Charles Lafferty	Y
John Leas 2	Robert Young
Wm. Linn	Z
J. Latshaw	Samuel Ziegler

WM. W. BELL, P. M.
Jan. 6. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. Jan. 1, 1834.

Henry Brown	Daniel Mause
Catharine Groff	Jacob Ulrich Napler
Rev. Frederick Gilbert	Doct. G. S. F. Pipper
Thomas Hair	Ann Patrick
Jacob Hahn	Jonas Spangler
Joseph Kuhn	Isaac Shriver
Susanna King	J. Sefton.

F. LEAS, P. M.
Jan. 6. 3t

Trial List—January Term.

Rachel Arnold vs. Jacob Heans.
Wm. Wiley & Ann his wife, et al. vs. Lewis Christ et al.
Joseph Taylor, Adm'r of T. Cox, dec'd, vs. John Cox and Thomas Stephens, Executors of Moses Vanscoyoc, et al.
Anthony Fink vs. G. King, D. King, and J. Myers.
James Hoffman vs. I. Hart and S. Miller.
John and Henry Sell vs. Conrad Weaver.
Elizabeth Ebert and Martin Ebert, Ex'rs of G. Ebert, dec'd, vs. Conrad Weaver.
FOR ARGUMENT.
Michael Hoffman vs. Daniel Raffensperger.
Bank of Gettysburg vs. Mathew Dobbin.
Joseph Taylor vs. W. Line and J. H. Dever, Administrators of Adam Houck, dec'd.
Thaddeus Stevens vs. Jacob Lefever.
Matthias Trimmer vs. John Deardorff.
Jan. 6.

Grand Jury—Jan. Session.

Borough—Wm. S. Cobean, Esq.
Menallen—George Minnich, H. Kozer, S. Wright, (of S. R.)
Conowago—W. Albright, J. Hildt, J. McKinney, jr. P. Little.
Berwick—John Sneeringer, John Camp, James Lilly.
Mountpleasant—A. Smith, H. Houghtelin.
Hamilton—George Bohn, Isaac Trimmer.
Huntington—Joseph Bream.
Reading—Daniel Carl.
Germany—Wm. Gitt, Jacob Weikert.
Liberty—D. Bosserman, J. McDivitt, Esq.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Macfarlane.
Straban—Isaac Monfort.
Cumberland—John Butt.
Jan 6.

General Jury—Jan. Term.

Menallen—J. Hall, J. Walter, H. Bender, (of C.) George Slothower, W. B. Wilson, R. Majors.
Mountpleasant—A. Marshall, E. Riley, D. Demaree, A. Ewing, H. Hemler.
Latimore—D. Greist, A. Robinette, S. Underwood, T. Stephens, F. Coulson.
Cumberland—Samuel Cobean, (of Wm.) J. McAllister.
Borough—George Smyser, Esq.
Straban—J. King, J. Cashman, W. King.
Hamiltonban—Alexander Harbaugh.
Tyrone—J. Lahmon, J. Walker.
Franklin—David Scott.
Conowago—J. Busby, J. Obold.
Reading—Benjamin Malone.
Germany—H. Will, H. Spaulding.
Liberty—J. Cunningham, Esq. A. Krise, jr.
Hamilton—Daniel Baker.
Jan. 6.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 27th day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*
Dec. 16. tc

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.
Gettysburg, May 27. tf

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.
Gettysburg, April 8. tf

CARPENTER'S

Compound System of Liverwort,

FOR Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumptions, Liver Complaints, &c. sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, where a large and general assortment of Drugs & Medicines can always be had at the lowest prices.
Dec. 16. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 20. tf

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING,
One to the PAINTING, and
One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

☞I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.
Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, a tract of PATENTED LAND, adjoining Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams County, containing **134 Acres**, about 80 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance in thriving Timber. The buildings are a two-story

Dwelling House,

which has been occupied as a Tavern for many years—One story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, double BARN, DISTILLERY, and other outbuildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the property, and as the Subscriber is determined to remove to the Western Country, it will be sold on advantageous terms.
JACOB GRASS.
Nov. 11. tf

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH.

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 19 tf

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.
MILLER & WITHEROW
Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

Notice is hereby Given

THAT the Subscribers have been appointed Auditors, to ascertain the advancements made to the Heirs of ADAM PLUM, deceased, during his lifetime, and also the amount upon which the widow of said deceased is to receive interest during her life; and that they will meet for these purposes, at the house of Jacob Ziegler, in Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 22d of January next.*
GEORGE SMYSER,
JOHN GARVIN,
SAM'L FAHNESTOCK.
Dec. 23. td

From the "Star."

SHERIFFS SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Tobias Starry, in Tyrone township, on *Saturday the 18th of January next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

A Plantation, or Tract of

Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Yetts, Arthur Stevens, and Town Lots of Heidlersburg, on which are erected a two-story Stone Dwelling-house, stone Spring-house, a well of water near the back door, two log Stables, and a large Apple Orchard, also, a quantity of Meadow.—*Also,*

A Lot of Ground,

(No. 57,) situate in the town of Heidlersburg, adjoining Samuel Rogers and others, containing ½ Acre, more or less—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Tobias Starry.*

—ALSO—

On the same day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. At the house of John Yetts, in Petersburg,

A certain Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Gabriel Jacobs and others, containing 13 Acres, more or less, on which is erected a one-story Log Dwelling-house, with a well of water—seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Jacob Lear.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John How, Jacob How, the heirs of Isaac Sadler, deceased, and others, containing 10 Acres, more or less, on which is erected a one and a half story Log Dwelling-house—also an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Fink.*

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 25th of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Containing 100 Acres, more or less, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Fickes, John How and others; about 80 acres are cleared, and under good fence, with a one and a half story Log Dwelling-house thereon erected, a well of water at the door, and a small slab spring-house—the purchaser has the privilege of removing a small Barn, from the Tavern-stand lot of ground on to the above described tract of land.—*Also,*

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Petersburg, township aforesaid, adjoining lot of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart and an Alley, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded House, with a two-story Brick Back-building, occupied as a Tavern, a large Stable, and a fountain pump at the door.—*Also,*

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in said town of Petersburg, adjoining Moses Myers, and fronting on the Turnpike, with a two-story frame House and Kitchen, a large Hatter's Shop and a small one-story Log House thereon erected, and one small Stable and two Gardens.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Isaac Sadler*, deceased.
JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 200,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.
JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*
Nov. 18. 1y

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER MYERS, Sen. late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same, on or before the *first day of February next.* And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to
JACOB MYERS, } *Ex'rs.*
PETER MYERS, }
Dec. 16. 4t

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Monteral's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood*, and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs*. Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.
Nov. 4 tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES. COMMON - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.
Sept. 16. tf

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by
MILLER & WITHEROW.
Gettysburg, July 15. tf

BIBLE DICTIONARY, UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.
Dec. 2. tf

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Aug. 19 tf